

A SHIPWRECK ON THE P. & S. CIRCUIT

Members of Enterprise Stock Company Make Painful Way to Salt Lake.

"POWER OF LOVE" LOSES

PELTON-SMUTZER SHOW ROUTE PROVES FATAL TO COMPANY.

Their managers having left them while on a tour of the Pelton & Smutzer circuit, the "Power of Love" company, in which Miss Florence Gale was starred, became stranded at Soda Springs, Idaho, about ten days ago. Miss Gale and two male members of the company succeeded in reaching Salt Lake, and in the view of last night the former told the story of how the two Pelton & Smutzer men left the actors stranded.

"We enjoyed a successful business in various towns of Wyoming and Idaho before reaching Soda Springs," said Miss Gale last night. "Friday night, Sept. 24, we opened at Soda Springs in 'The Power of Love,' a play in which I had previously starred for several seasons. There was a good attendance and our efforts seemed to please those present. On the following night 'Lena Rivers' was the play billed, but one of the men of the show failed to put in an appearance and we were compelled to put on another bill.

Poor Judgment Shown.
"It was here that the managers demonstrated their characteristic poor judgment. Instead of having us present something the people had not seen, they had us repeat the performance given the night before. The management of the opera house wouldn't stand for this and as a result the play was called off. While many of the people were in the act of leaving, the leading man of the company stepped out on the stage and made an appeal to the audience in behalf of some of the women members of the company, who were in destitute circumstances by reason of not having received their back pay. Then the manager of the opera house allowed the play to go on with the understanding that the money was turned over to the company, the management of the company to not receive a cent. The net proceeds were \$15, and this was divided up.

"Next morning the two managers expressed their baggage to Denver headquarters for the Pelton & Smutzer companies. It had been tipped off to me that they intended to leave, and I notified the officers of the company, with the instructions to get and hold them. The one officer detailed to the case went to sleep at the hotel, however, and he allowed them to escape. Instead of taking a train at the depot, the two caught a freight train at the stock yards east of town, in full view of the officer, and made their way to Montpelier, where, it is said, they took a passenger train for Denver.

Capture Their Baggage.

"We got their baggage, however. Two business men of the town offered to go on the bond of Miss Gale and myself, and we left for Denver, carrying four suit cases and two bill trunks, attached. These will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the affair is that one of the male members of the company, who tried the hardest to keep the show together, lost the most money. That's gratitude for you, isn't it?"

"Everything looks rosy for me now, though. I am among friends in the theatrical profession and have been offered a good engagement, and may go to work to stock here. There is a possibility that I will appear with my own company."

From further statements made by Miss Gale, the entire tour of the company from Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, since the time it left Denver, was characterized by a peculiar feature. "In Denver I was treated most unfairly," said Miss Gale. "I signed a contract for a rehearsal, which was to be opened with a two weeks' engagement at the Curtis theatre, a Pelton & Smutzer house. Instead of the usual business, however, they used another and perhaps inferior actress, who was billed under my name. It was only to be expected that the members of the company, in their engagement that I consented to go on the road at all after this deal."

One member of the management was for some time treasurer of the Curtis theatre at Denver and resigned that position to make the road with the Enterprise stock company. To members of the company he is said to have stated that he was a relative of W. S. Pelton, of the firm of Pelton & Smutzer, who is at the present time in Salt Lake directing the uncertain destiny of the Grand theatre.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. has been used for YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES DENTITION, and is the best remedy for DARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. GUARANTEED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUG ACT, June 20, 1906. SERIAL 1111111111.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 36 Warren Street, New York.

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If you have learned that this is a good place to trade, pass the "tip" to your neighbor—we'll all benefit by it.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.

News Building. Upper Main.

Both Phones 374.

NEW NATIONAL BANK TO START

Big Financial Institution Organized With a Strong Directorate.

The National Copper bank was organized last evening at a meeting held in W. W. Armstrong's office in the Dooly block. The bank will have a capital of \$500,000, and will begin business with a surplus of \$50,000. The stock in the bank, it is understood, has all been subscribed. It will open for business about Jan. 1 next.

At the stockholders' meeting last evening the following directors were agreed upon: W. W. Armstrong, John S. Brunford, John Derr, A. C. Ellis, Jr., Sherman Fargo, James Farrell, George E. Gunn, Lafayette Hanchett, David Keith, Duncan MacVitchie, P. J. Moran, W. V. Rice, J. B. Risque, W. L. Thompson and E. A. Wall. All live in Salt Lake, except Mr. Fargo, who is a resident of Park City; and Mr. Gunn and Mr. Thompson, who live in New York, though as well known on Main street as on Broadway.

Following the stockholders' meeting the directors met and selected these officers: President, W. W. Armstrong; vice president, John Derr and W. V. Rice; executive committee, W. W. Armstrong, John Derr, W. V. Rice, L. Hanchett and J. B. Risque.

After a tentative discussion of various possible locations in the city, the directors concluded to leave this question to the executive committee for final decision. The appointment of the bank's officers and the election of employees similarly left to the executive committee.

ALDRICH TALKS TARIFF IN PARIS

Explanations Made Which Will Avoid Disastrous Commercial Struggle.

Paris, Oct. 5.—A more optimistic feeling prevails in government circles today as regards the amicable adjustment of Franco-American tariff relations under the new law, as a result of the explanations furnished by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island during his talks last week with a number of the French ministers and other high officials.

In the first place, Mr. Aldrich disabused the minds of the Frenchmen of the idea, entertained here, that the termination of the existing commercial agreement between France and the United States, months in advance of the agreements with other countries, notably Germany, was in any way intended as a discrimination against France, and, secondly, and more important, Senator Aldrich relieved the anxiety in Paris concerning the interpretation of section 2 of the new law.

This section, the French believed, involved the automatic imposition of the American maximum unless France afforded every minimum and every advantage to avoid the tariff war. As some of the concessions had been made after hard-fought battles with other countries in return for specific advantages, the government, in spite of its desire to avoid the tariff war, was hostile to the granting of wholesale concessions.

It is understood Senator Aldrich expressed the opinion that section 2 gave President Taft a certain measure of latitude, and that if France accepted the minimum rate on articles in which the United States was principally interested Mr. Taft probably would consider that America was not unduly discriminating against within the meaning of the act.

Senator Aldrich, who is now in London, will return to Paris Thursday to attend a dinner which Minister of Finance Cochery will give in honor of the senator and Ambassador White.

LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING

Cleveland, O., Oct. 5.—A conference was held today to arrange final details which will result in an absolute settlement of the local street railway situation which has been bitterly agitated for eight years. During the life of the controversy it has been a political issue at all times. Partial settlements have been made and many proposed, but all failed of their object. Now peace is assured.

The basis of the strife has been Mayor Tom L. Johnson's contention for 3-cent fares. The proposed settlement will be on this rate of fare and will eliminate the street car question from the fall campaign.

It is agreed that the city shall give the Cleveland Railway company, the owner of the local traction lines, a twenty-five-year franchise, revocable at any time on the details of the contract with the city is violated. The city reserves the municipal ownership is made lawful.

Judge Taylor has indicated that he will make the maximum rate 10 cents for a cash fare and the regular ticket rate seven tickets for 25 cents and a cent extra for transfers. This proposition has been accepted both by the city and the railway company.

During the greater portion of the time since Officer Riley has been in the city, he has been employed by the residents of Brigham street as a watchman.

He was employed as such at the time of the murder and had merely dropped into the police station when connection with his Brigham street work. When he was informed of the holdup and volunteered to assist in the investigation of the robbery. Officer Riley was also employed as a special policeman at the Utah state fair this week, and he has been employed as a special officer for the city.

Officer Riley was known as an energetic and efficient officer. He loved excitement and did not know what fear was. This trait often proved his undoing, and he loved to court danger when in life circumstances older officers would probably have used greater caution.

News Broken to Wife.

Dr. W. F. Beer, the physician in attendance on one of two of those at the police station started, soon after the shooting, for the Riley home, at 227 J street. Mrs. Riley, who was at home alone with the baby girl, a child of about 6 months, had gone during the evening to the home of a neighbor, where she had been playing the piano, returning to the home shortly before the physician arrived. One or two of the women of the neighborhood were disturbed of the circumstances when Mrs. Riley was brought to the home of a neighbor adjoining her home, the news that her husband had been shot was broken to her as gently

SPECIAL OFFICER MURDERED BY HIGHWAYMAN, WHO ESCAPES

Continued from Page 1.

First South street, was walking east on First South street, when he was accosted by two highwaymen. Mr. Nebeker had just passed Second East street when the bandits came out from behind some trees.

One of them, whom Nebeker describes as a short man, wearing an overcoat, yelled: "Throw up your hands!" At the same time he thrust a gun in the victim's face.

Nebeker threw up his hands and another man, taller than the first and without an overcoat, searched him. The young man had no money nor other valuables about him. After ascertaining this fact, the tall man said gruffly: "Shed that coat."

Victim Watches Highwaymen. Nebeker took off his overcoat and handed it to the man who had been searching him. He was then commanded to go straight ahead. Instead of following, Nebeker went diagonally across the street in a north-easterly direction. Then he turned about and went back toward town on the north side of the street. He watched the hold-up men walk toward Second East street, and then saw them turn on Second East street. They kept on until they were about half way between First and Second South streets. Then they turned east and entered the block.

The hold-up victim went to the police station as rapidly as possible. In the doorway he met Officer C. S. Riley and told him of the robbery. Riley went into the station and announced that there had been a holdup, and asked for a plain clothes man to accompany him in a search for the criminals. Detective George Chase volunteered to assist him, and the two men started out with Nebeker. Outside the station it was decided that Chase and Nebeker should follow the course pursued by the highwaymen, and that Riley should go around the block to the police station.

Officer Riley turned south on State street. At about the middle of the block he met the two highwaymen. It is presumed that he recognized them from Nebeker's description and from the fact that one of them carried an overcoat. He placed them both under arrest and started toward the police station. He had not gone far when the people standing across the street saw a scuffling, immediately followed by two shots.

It was evident that Riley had taken hold of each of the robbers by an arm. The one whom he was holding with his left arm jerked away before they had gone far, and drawing his revolver, pressed its muzzle close to Riley's back and fired. The officer staggered toward the gutter and fell. He went down the murder of another man.

The first bullet entered the body on the left side of the back, ranged diagonally upward through the body, personally hitting the heart and both lungs. It left the body near the right arm, and went through the muscles of the right arm. The bullet was found in the officer's coat sleeve. The other bullet struck the officer in the calf of the leg as he fell.

Murderer Runs East.

The man who did the shooting ran east through the alley and the other man dropped Nebeker's overcoat, which he was carrying, and ran across the street through the Orpheum crowd and to Commercial street, where he disappeared.

Policeman Young, who was within a half block of the scene of the murder, hurried to the place where it occurred. Several people from across the street had preceded him. When he got there, Riley was lying face down on the street gasping for breath, with blood pouring from his wounds. With the assistance of others, he carried him to the emergency hospital.

Dr. W. F. Beer was close at hand, and he hurried to the police station. He found that Riley was beyond medical aid. Before there was time to dress his wounds, he expired.

All of the day policemen were called from their homes and put in plain clothes to operate under the direction of George Sheets, chief of detectives. A thorough search was made of the Orpheum House and other places of like character, but no trace of either of the hold-up men could be found. All of the men were then detailed to search the railroad yards and to prevent the escape of the murderers by train.

James Hardman, driver of a street car, who was on duty at the time of the murder, gave a valuable clue to the identification of the murderers. He says shortly before the shooting he hurried north on State street through the water he was spraying on the street. It is probable that the shoes and the lower part of the trousers of both men were very wet.

"I was driving my flusher near the corner of State and Second South streets," said Mr. Hardman, "when two men came running around the corner. They came west on Second South street on the north side of the street and turned north on the east side of the street. Both men were running. One of them had an overcoat on his arm."

Witness to Murder.

"I cried to them to look out for the water, but they did not stop, and ran right through the spray. After they had gone a short way they were stopped by another man, who turned and started to walk north with them. It looked to me as though the third man was walking between the two whom I saw first, and holding them by the arms. Then there appeared to be a third man, and a shot was fired. I shut off my water and started toward the place. I saw one man fall into the street, and as he did so, the man fired another shot, and then turned and ran north through the alley. I didn't see where the other man went to."

Mrs. West, who rooms at the Luxor hotel, was walking along State street with a few of the residents of the neighborhood when the shooting occurred. She was very frightened, but in a general way verifies the story of the other eye-witnesses.

Following the greater portion of the time since Officer Riley has been in the city, he has been employed by the residents of Brigham street as a watchman. He was employed as such at the time of the murder and had merely dropped into the police station when connection with his Brigham street work. When he was informed of the holdup and volunteered to assist in the investigation of the robbery. Officer Riley was also employed as a special policeman at the Utah state fair this week, and he has been employed as a special officer for the city.

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as possible by the physician. The young wife was not told at once of the death of Riley, but she at once ascertained where he was, begging to be taken to him. Two sisters of Mrs. Riley, who had been notified of the occurrence previously, were soon on the scene and remained with her. Riley came to Salt Lake about two years ago from the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. He is said to have driven the patrol wagon in Washington, D. C., before that time, and also had been a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He met his wife, who was a sister of his, in Salt Lake soon after his arrival here and the marriage took place soon afterwards.

The family lived in a rooming house among the old residents of the city, the father of Mrs. Riley being John Rumel, who died several years ago. The family home being at 174 West First North street, Mrs. Riley has two brothers, Ernest D. and Walter D. Rumel, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Newton and an unmarried sister at home.

Neighbors of the Rileys were greatly shocked at the occurrence and stated that the blow would be a heavy one to the wife, recalling the fact that the couple had always seemed very happy in their married life.

A special team of horses belonging to the Superior Baking company was stolen at the fair grounds at 10 o'clock last night and it is thought the murderers of Officer Riley may have taken this means to escape. The team was in charge of Manager Erath of the baking company.

The local weather bureau was not prepared to make any report on the quake last night, although several observations and recordings were taken and forwarded to the department of agriculture.

Best telephone reports from different parts of Utah and Idaho indicate that the earthquake shocks were felt at Preston, Ida., where the disturbance was quite pronounced. The shocks, however, were not reported at Pocatello, indicating that the disturbance did not extend farther north than Preston.

Best telephone reports are of shocks at Montpelier, Malad and Holbrook, Idaho, and at Panguitch, Utah, and Ogden in Utah. The shocks were not felt, according to telephone reports, farther south than Midvale, Murray and Sandy, where they were slight. There were reports of shocks at Provo, American Fork, Bingham Canyon, Park City or Tooele, indicating that the quake was confined to the stretch between Salt Lake valley and Preston, with no appreciable effect to the east or west.

Affect Electrical Current.

Reports from the power stations throughout the state, received at the Salt Lake power house, told of marked tremors, which appeared to affect the electrical current for the time being.

At Brigham City the Oregon Short Line passenger train, due in Salt Lake at 9:30, was brought to a stop because of the undulating of the earth, which was felt by the passengers even while the train was speeding.

Reports from Hot Springs, eleven miles north of Ogden, indicate that point to have been the center of the quake. It is said that the entire valley seemed to undulate from the north, the emergency hospital being felt several seconds ahead of the wave.

The Nob Hill district of Ogden, which is close to the mountain, reports the severest shocks in that city. Dishes were knocked over and pictures were swung to and fro on the walls. The lights went out all over the city for a moment.

It is highly probable that the worst shocks were felt in the mountains, and today some of the territory affected by professors at the university to learn if any seams or cracks in the earth's surface have opened in the hills to the east of the city.

MANY INQUIRIES MADE ABOUT THE EARTHQUAKE

In less than five minutes after the shaking of the city, the telephone lines were flooded with inquiries as to whether the earthquake or their senses were deceiving them. These calls increased as time went on.

Presently answers were received from persons who had been where the shock was so distinct they knew it had been a quake and they wanted to know the extent of the territory affected by it. With almost incredible rapidity the news spread to outside towns where the quake had not been felt. Provo citizens and residents of other cities south of Salt Lake asked if it were really true an earthquake had occurred in the Salt Lake valley.

The were eager for every scrap of information that could be given them.

Until far into the night inquiries kept coming from people in Salt Lake and on the outside, relating pranks played by the shock.

OGDEN FEELS TREMORS IN VALLEY AND CANYON

Ogden, Utah, Oct. 5.—The earthquake shocks which were reported from Salt Lake this evening were also felt in this city and its vicinity.

Residents of the Knob Hill district of Ogden, who were sleeping in the city, were wakened by the shocks. The first shock occurred at 7:35 o'clock and lasted about 20 seconds; the second followed at 7:45 o'clock, and the third at 7:55 o'clock, and was of about the same period of duration. The shocks were said to have been plainly felt in the city.

Reports received from Ogden canyon within a few minutes after the shocks were felt through that district.

Word from West Weber and Plain City, both in this county, tell practically the same tale.

LOGAN IS ALARMED WHEN EARTH TREMBLES

(Special to The Herald-Republican.) Logan, Oct. 5.—Two distinct earthquake shocks caused considerable alarm among the residents of this town. The first shock occurred at 7:35 o'clock and lasted about 20 seconds; the second followed at 7:45 o'clock, and the third at 7:55 o'clock, and was of about the same period of duration. The shocks were said to have been plainly felt in the city.

Following the shocks the central telephone station was kept busy answering queries from anxious people as to whether or not there had really been an earthquake. There was a noticeable quiver in the electric lights all over town just at the time of the earth tremors. From all reports the shocks seemed to have been felt most distinctly in Logan and in the Fifth ward, two sections closest to the foothills.

Reports received here from Cache Junction is to the effect that the earthquake was very distinct there and that in some houses the pictures in cupboards and pictures were almost shaken from the walls.

Going to the record in "Lone suffering" or will you watch the ads and find a better landlord?

Visitors

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Hot Chocolate, Beef Tea, Bouillon, Malted Milk, and all kinds of hot drinks served promptly and daintily at our fountain.

The Pure Drug Dispensary. 112-114 South Main Street.

BOOTH'S GUARANTEED OYSTERS

(Full Measure—Solid Meats) Always in new cases—from the shell. Fresh, pure, guaranteed Oysters carry the tempting aroma of the sea; the flavor of "new-catch" is preserved in deep waters. They are a delicate treat for lovers of good things to eat.

At all first-class dealers, or

BOOTH'S FISHERIES CO. 30 West 1st South.

GREAT STRUGGLE OVER CENTRAL BANK IS CERTAIN

Continued from Page 1.

central bank; for undoubtedly, there is a great lack of information, even among bankers, upon this subject.

Mr. Reynolds is a competent authority, and in his Chicago speech he sought to outline this important project. Here he pointed out what was to be done by the people and for the people. The people were to be the stockholders, for anyone would be privileged to buy the bank stock just as he might a government bond. A small interest on such an investment would be guaranteed by the government; any earnings more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed interest would be shared by the government and by the stockholders. Full control of the great bank would be made at least extremely difficult, by the life appointment of the officers, and the power of removal would be assured by a board of supervisors, appointed by the President, the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency (subject to the approval of the senate), for alternate terms of at least eight years, to bridge over political mutations. Thus would be met the objections founded upon the history of the old United States bank, which would be shared by the government and by the stockholders. Full control of the great bank would be made at least extremely difficult, by the life appointment of the officers, and the power of removal would be assured by a board of supervisors, appointed by the President, the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency (subject to the approval of the senate), for alternate terms of at least eight years, to bridge over political mutations. Thus would be met the objections founded upon the history of the old United States bank, which would be shared by the government and by the stockholders.

For the single purpose of this projected bank would be to safeguard the business interests of the people in their private relations. If the national government needs funds; if it spends more money than it collects by taxation, it must continue in the old way to borrow money from the world at large by the sale of bonds.

The question as to how the business man is to benefit by a central bank is sought to be answered by the statement that the project included a provision for the acceptance of good commercial paper as a basis for the transaction—the sale and delivery—was concluded. Of course there would be a reasonable coin reserve to maintain equilibrium.

Such, in brief, is a bare outline of the plan, which, with manifold details, probably will be laid before congress as an accompaniment of the report of the national monetary commission. That it will meet with fierce and prolonged opposition cannot be doubted, and this, in spite of the best efforts of the administration to have the matter regarded as non-political.

The mere suggestion of a central bank already has sufficed to agitate deeply the great banking interests and the line of division began to be apparent at the last bankers' convention at Chicago. Many of the bank officers regarded the project with deep suspicion. They were told that no encroachment upon their business was contemplated beyond the withdrawal from their vaults of the government's funds; and they regarded the measure as the opening wedge for the destruction of the most lucrative portion of their business and viewed with anything but favor the plan whereby the government bank was to enter into competition with the private banks of the country.

Possibly their objections can, in a measure, be weakened by a recourse to some other means of securing a basis for the project, such as an enlarged reserve of gold and silver, or even gilt-edged securities on real property. But these very suggestions probably would call forth a new army of enemies to combat the proposition, for not only small banks, but thousands of wealthy individuals, find a large part of their income in returns from mortgages, while the locking up in government vaults of hundreds of millions in coin or bullion would arouse bitter opposition from the advocates of the perfectly elastic currency. It may be that the existing political parties will be divided on this question and that there will be a new alignment in congress when it is broached. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that the administration would prefer to wage the battle on this basis, but the one assured fact is that in the consideration of the subject congress in the near future will plunge into one of the most prolonged and hard-fought contests it has known since the days of the "sixteen-to-one" struggle.

Remember our new temporary location—across the street from our former store. We will close at 1 o'clock today account of State Fair.

ONE PRICE J.P. GARDNER 131-133 MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Signature of

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DRY GOODS STORE
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\$20.00 and \$25.00 values for
\$12.50
\$30.00 and \$35.00 values for
\$18.50

Styles embrace long and short coat effects, lined throughout with self colored satin; full pleated skirts; materials include broadcloths, diagonals, French serges and worsteds. The greatest tailored suit "pickup" of the season. Choose early for best selection.

Twenty-five handsome tailored dresses at \$13.95

Fabrics include broadcloths, diagonals, serges and Panamas. A splendid range of styles, finished with buttons, braids, tailored stitching and Persian collars. This is a special sample line we bought at a great saving for cash. You get the full benefit of the saving. Choose while they last **\$13.95** at only

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JUST A FEW OF THEM
Trusses, manicure razors, combs, hair brushes, George's Corn Plaster, Lowrey's Candy, car books and stamps; Rexall tooth powder, chamomile skins, dog remedies, hot water bottles, Fenway cigars.

Druehl & Franken
271 Main, east side; not on the corner.
Bell 100 and 188. Ind. 100.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Weather Forecast for Today: Partly Cloudy.

"The Best Clothes in America"

No matter how much you might pay for a suit, you could not get a better one than a Gardner hand tailored garment.

They are designed by the best—highest paid—talent in America. They couldn't be better made for ten times our price.

Just call in and ask to see one of our hand tailored suits. \$18 to \$40.

Others, from \$10 up.

Remember our new temporary location—across the street from our former store. We will close at 1 o'clock today account of State Fair.

ONE PRICE J.P. GARDNER 131-133 MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Signature of